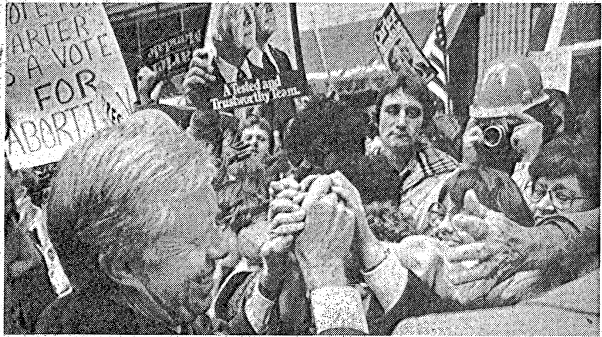


Approved For Release 2010/06/28 : CIA-RDP90-00552R000101020073-9



President Carter at a campaign stop yesterday in Pittsburgh, where he held a town meeting



Ronald Reagan, Republican Presidential candidate, as he left his hotel in Cleveland on his way to campaign in Houston

Debate Transcript: Rivals for Presidency Discuss Views About Social Security

Continued From Preceding Page

each of one of railroad cars you would have a carload of TNT, a trainload of TNT, stretching across this nation. That's one major war explosion in a warhead. We have thousands, equivalent of megaton or million tons, of TNT warheads. The control of these weap-

ons is the single major responsibility of a President. And to cast out this commitment of all Presidents because of some slight technicalities that can be corrected is a very dangerous approach.

MODERATOR: We have to go to another question now. Have Harry Ellis to President Carter.

year plan for the leasing of offshore lands, proposed more land to be drilled than has been opened up for drilling since the program first started in 1964. So we're not putting restraints on American exploration, we're encouraging it in every way we can.

MODERATOR: Governor Reagan, you have the last word on this question.

REAGAN: Yes, if it is a well-known fact that I opposed air pollution laws in California, the only thing I can possibly think of is that the President must be suggesting the law that the Federal Government tried to impose on the state of California—not a law, regulations that would have made it impossible to drive an automobile within the city limits of any California city, or have a place to put it if you did drive it against their regulations.

It would destroy the economy of California. And I must say, we had the support of Congress when we pointed out how ridiculous this attempt was by the Environmental Protection Agency. We still have the strictest air control, or air pollution, laws in the country.

As for offshore oiling, only 2 percent now is so leased and is producing oil. The rest, as to whether the open—the lands are going to be opened in the next five years or so, we're already five years behind in what we should be doing. There is more oil now in the wells that have been drilled than has been taken out in the 120 years that they have been drilled.

MODERATOR: Thank you, Governor. Thank you, Mr. President. The next question goes to Governor Reagan from William Hilliard.

CARTER: I think this debate on Social Security, Medicare, national health insurance, typifies as vividly as any other subject tonight the basic historical differences between the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. The allusions to basic changes in the minimum wage is another. And the deleterious comments that Governor Reagan has made about unemployment compensation.

These commitments that the Democratic Party has historically made to the working families of this nation have been extremely important to the growth in their stature and in a better quality of life for them.

I noticed recently that Governor Reagan frequently quotes Democratic Presidents—in his acceptance address and otherwise. I have never heard a candidate for President who is a Republican quote a Republican President. But when they get in office, they try to govern like Republicans.

So it's good for the American people to remember there is a sharp, basic, historical difference between Governor Reagan and me on these crucial issues, also between the two parties that we represent.

MODERATOR: Thank you, Mr. President. Governor Reagan. We now go to another question. A question to President Carter by Barbara Walters.

Alternatives to Imported Oil

Q. Mr. President, as you have said, Americans through conservation are importing much less oil today than we were even a year ago. Yet U.S. dependence on Arab oil as a percentage of total imports is today much higher than it was at the time of the 1973 Arab oil embargo.

And for some time to come, the loss of substantial amounts of Arab oil could plunge the U.S. into depression. Now, this means that a huge must be built out of this dependence. Can the United States develop synthetic fuels or other alternative energy sources without damage to the environment, and will this process mean steadily higher fuel bills for American families?

CARTER: I don't think there's any doubt that in the future the cost of oil is going to go up. What I've had as a basic commitment since I've been President is to reduce our dependence on foreign oil. It can only be done in two ways. One, to conserve energy, to stop the waste of energy. And secondly, to produce more American energy.

One-Third Reduction in a Year

We've been very successful in both cases. We've now reduced the importing of foreign oil in the last year alone by one-third. We imported today less than a million barrels of oil less than we did the same day just a year ago.

This commitment has been opening up a very bright vista for our nation in the future. Because with the windfall oil price as a base, we have the opportunity to use American technology and American ability and American natural resources to expand rapidly the production of synthetic fuels, yes.

To expand rapidly the production of solar energy, yes. And also to produce the conventional kinds of American energy.

We will drill more oil and gas wells this year than any year in history. We'll produce more coal this year than any year in history. We are exporting more coal this year than any year in history.

And we have an opportunity now, with improved transportation systems, improved loading facilities in our ports, to see a very good opportunity on a world international market to replace OPEC's oil with American coal as a basic energy source.

This exciting future will not only give us more energy security, but it will open up vast opportunities for Americans to live a better life and to have millions of new jobs associated with this new and very dynamic industry, now in prospect because of the new energy policy that we've put into effect.

MODERATOR: Would you repeat the question now for Governor Reagan?

Q. Governor Reagan, Americans, through conservation, are importing much less oil today than we were even a year ago, yet U.S. reliance on Arab oil, as a percentage of total imports, is much higher today than it was during the 1973 Arab oil embargo. And the substantial loss of Arab oil could plunge the United States into depression. The question is whether the development of alternative energy sources in order to reduce this dependence can be done without damaging the environment and will it mean for American families steadily higher fuel bills?

REAGAN: I'm not so sure that it is that steadily higher fuel costs, but I do believe that this nation has been impoverished for too long a time to the people as being energy poor when it is energy rich. The coal that the President mentioned, yes, we have it and yet one-third of our total coal reserves are being utilized at all right now. The mines are closed down; there are 22,000 miners out of work. Most of this is due to regulations which either interfere with the mining of it or prevent the burning of it.

Limits of Clean Air Act

With our modern technology, yes, we can burn our coal within the limits of the Clean Air Act. I think as technology improves, we'll be able to do even better with that.

The other thing is that we have only leased out and begun to explore 2 percent of our outer continental shelf for oil, where it is believed by everyone familiar with that fuel and that source of energy that there are vast supplies of oil to be found. Our Government, in the last year or so, taken out of multiple use millions of acres of public lands that once were, while they were public lands, subject to multiple use exploration for minerals, and so forth. It is believed that probably 70 percent of the potential oil in the United States is

probably hidden in those lands. And no one is allowed to even go and explore to find out if it is there. This is particularly true of the recent efforts to shut down part of Alaska.

Issue of Atomic Power

Nuclear power there were 39 power plants planned in this country. And let me add the word safety. It must be done with the utmost safety. Now, this means that a huge must be built out of this dependence. Can the United States develop synthetic fuels or other alternative energy sources without damage to the environment, and will this process mean steadily higher fuel bills for American families?

We have the sources here. We are energy rich. And coal is one of the great potential crutch at home.

MODERATOR: President Carter, your comment.

CARTER: Yes sir. To repeat myself, I think this year the opportunity, which I'll realize, to produce 800 million tons of coal—an unequaled record in the history of our country.

Governor Reagan says that this is not a good achievement. And he blames restraints on coal production on regulations that affect the life and the health and safety of miners. And also regulations that prevent the purity of our air and the ability of our water and our land. We cannot cast aside those regulations.

We have a chance, in the next 15 years, insisting upon the health and safety of workers in the mines and also preserving the same high air and water pollution standards, to triple the amount of coal we produce.

'Eggs in One Basket'

Governor Reagan's approach to our energy policy, which has always proven its effectiveness, is to repeal or to change substantially the windfall profits tax; to return a substantial portion of \$227 billion back to the oil companies; to do away with the Department of Energy; to short-circuit our synthetic fuels program; to put a minimal emphasis on solar power; to emphasize strongly nuclear power plants as a major source of energy in the future.

He wants to put all our eggs in one basket and give that basket to the oil companies.

MODERATOR: Governor Reagan, that's a misstatement, of course, of my position. I just happen to believe that the free enterprise system is a better way of producing the things the people need than government can. The Department of Energy has a multi-billion-dollar budget in excess of \$10 billion—it hasn't produced a quart of oil or a lump of coal or anything else in the line of energy.

And for Mr. Carter to suggest that I want to do away with the law and with the laws that pertain to clean water and clean air and so forth, as Governor of California I took charge of the strictest air pollution laws in the United States, the strictest air quality law that has ever been adopted in the United States, and we created an OSHA, an Occupational Safety and Health Agency, for the protection of employees, before the Federal Government had one in place, and to this day not one of its decisions or rulings has ever been challenged.

Missing the Point

So I think some of those charges are missing the point. I am suggesting that there are literally thousands of unnecessary regulations that invade every facet of business and indeed every much of our personal lives, that are unnecessary. That government has a multi-billion-dollar budget in excess of \$10 billion, that have added a \$130 billion to the cost of production in this country and are contributing their part to inflation. And I would like to see a little more free than as we once were.

MODERATOR: President Carter, another crack at that?

CARTER: Sure, matter of fact, the air pollution standard laws that were passed in California were passed over the objection of Governor Reagan, and this is a very well-known fact. Also, recently, when someone suggested that the Federal Food, Drug and Health Act is a very dangerous approach, Governor Reagan responded, "amen."

The offer of drilling rights is a question of drilling rights. Governor Reagan often. As a matter of fact, in the proposal for the Alaska lands legislation, that would open up all the lands would be open for exploration, and 95 percent of all the Alaska lands where it is suspected or believed that minerals might exist. We have, with our five-

Burden of Social Security

Q. Governor Reagan, wage-earners in this country, especially the young, are supporting a Social Security system that continues to affect their income drastically. The system is fostering a struggle between the young and the old and is drifting the country toward a polarization of these two groups. How much longer can the young wage-earners expect to bear the ever-increasing burden of the Social Security system?

REAGAN: The Social Security System was based on a false premise with regard to how fast the number of workers would increase and how fast the number of retirees would increase. It is actually out of balance. And this first became evident about 10 years ago. And some of us were voicing warnings then. Now it is trillions of dollars out of balance.

The only answer that has come so far is the biggest single tax increase in our nation's history, the payroll tax increase for Social Security, which will only put a Band-Aid on this and postpone the day of reckoning by a few years at most.

What is needed is a study that I have proposed by a task force of experts to look into this entire problem as to how can be terminated and the system reformed, but with the premise that no one presently dependent on Social Security should be put back into the public dole under them and not get their check.

Cannot Frighten the Elderly

We cannot frighten, as we have with the threats and the campaign rhetoric that has gone on in this campaign, our senior citizens, and leave them thinking that in some way they're endangered and they would have no place to turn.

They must continue to get those checks. And I believe that the system can be put on a sound actuarial basis. But it's going to take some study and some work, and not just passing a tax on the elderly and the young in the next administration.

MODERATOR: Would you repeat the question for President Carter?

Q. President Carter, wage earners in this country, especially the young, are supporting a Social Security system that continues to affect their income drastically. The system is fostering a struggle between the young and old and is drifting the country toward a polarization of these two groups. How much longer can the young wage earners expect to bear the ever-increasing burden of the Social Security system?

CARTER: As long as there's a Democratic President in the White House we will have a strong and viable Social Security system, free of the threat of bankruptcy.

Although Governor Reagan has changed his position lately, on four different occasions he has advocated making Social Security a voluntary system which would in effect very quickly bankrupt it. I noticed also in the Wall Street Journal early this week that a preliminary report of his task force advocates making Social Security more sound by reducing the adjustments in Social Security for the retired people to compensate for the impact of inflation. These kinds of approaches are very dangerous to the security and the well-being and the peace of mind of the retired people of this country and I don't believe that that matter is in the future to keep Social Security sound, it is to keep that way. And although there was a serious threat to the Social Security system and its integrity during the 1978 campaign and when I became President, the action of the Democratic Congress working with me has been to put Social Security back on a sound financial basis. That's the way it will stay.

REAGAN: Well, that just isn't true, it is, as I said, delayed the actuarial impact falling on us for the next 10 years with that increase in taxes, and I don't believe we can go on increasing the tax because the problem for the young people today is that they're paying in far more than they can ever expect to get.

Now, again, this statement that

somehow I wanted to destroy it, and I just changed my tune, that I was for voluntary Social Security, which would be the ruin of it, Mr. President, the voluntary thing that I suggested many years ago was that a young man, perhaps raised by his parents, and his aunt was negligible for Social Security insurance because she was not his mother.

And I suggested that if this is an insurance program, certainly the person who's paying is should be able to name his own beneficiaries. And that's the closest I've ever come to anything voluntary with Social Security. I, too, am pledged to a Social Security program that will reassure these senior citizens of ours they're going to continue to get their money.

Father's or Husband's Benefits

There are some changes I'd like to make. I would like to make a change that discriminates in the regulations against a wife who works and finds that she then is faced with a choice between her father or her husband's benefits if she dies first, what she has paid in, but it does not recognize that she is also paying in herself and she is also entitled to the benefits presently can get. I'd like to change that.

MODERATOR: President Carter's rebuttal now.

CARTER: These constant suggestions that the basic Social Security system should be changed does cause concern and consternation among the aged of our country. It's obvious that we should have a commitment to them that Social Security benefits should not be taxed and that there would be no peremptory change in the standards by which Social Security payments are made to the retired people. We also need to continue to index the Social Security payments so that if inflation comes, the Social Security payments would rise to a commensurate degree—the buying power of the Social Security check increases.

In the past the relationship between Social Security and Medicare has been very important to provide some modicum of care for senior citizens and the retention of health benefits. Governor Reagan, as a matter of fact, began his political career campaigning around this nation against Medicare.

Opportunity on Health Insurance

Now we have an opportunity to move toward national health insurance with an emphasis on the prevention of disease—an emphasis on out-patient care, not in-patient care, an emphasis on hospital cost containment to hold down the cost of hospital care so that a family is threatened with being wiped out economically because of a very high medical bill, then the insurance would help pay for it.

These are the kind of elements of a national health insurance important to the aged people of this country. Governor Reagan, typically, is against such a proposal.

MODERATOR: Governor?

REAGAN: There you go again. When I opposed Medicare, there was another piece of legislation meeting the same problem before the Congress. It happened to favor the other piece of legislation and thought that it would be better for the senior citizens and provide better care than the one that was finally passed. It was not opposing the principle of providing care for them. It was opposing a piece of legislation as versus another.

There is something else about Social Security, of course, that doesn't come out of the payroll tax, it comes out of the general fund, that something should be done about. I think it's disgraceful that the disability insurance fund in Social Security finds checks going every month to tens of thousands of people who are locked up in our institutions for crime or for mental illness people, are receiving more money from Social Security every month, while a state institution provides for all of their needs and their care.

MODERATOR: President Carter, you have the last word on this question

Opponent's Weakness

Q. You have addressed some of the major issues tonight, but the biggest issue in the minds of American voters is yourselves—your ability to lead this country. When many voters go into that booth just a week from today, they will be voting their gut instinct about you men.

You've already given us your reasons why people should vote for you. Now would you please tell us to this, your final question, why they should not vote for your opponent. Why his Presidency could be harmful to the nation? And having examined both your opponent's record and the man himself, tell us his greatest weakness.

CARTER: Barbara, reluctant as I am to say anything critical about Governor Reagan, I'll try to answer your questions.

First of all is the historical perspective that I've just described. This is a contest between a Democrat and a Republican. I've been in the Oval Office the last four years, as contrasted with Governor Reagan, who in his own mind has been in the Oval Office for 40 years. And in some cases there is a radical departure by him from the heritage of Eisenhower and the men who preceded him.

Control of Nuclear Weapons

The most important crucial difference in this election campaign, in my judgment, is the approach to the control of nuclear weapons, and the inclination to control or not to control the spread of atomic weapons to other nations that don't presently have it, particularly the terrorist nations.

The inclination that Governor Reagan has expressed and many troubled times since he's been running for President, I think since 1968, to inject American military forces in places like North Korea—to put a blockade around Cuba this year—or, in some instances, to project American forces into a fishing ground off the coast of the nation of Ecuador on the west coast of South America—this is typical of his long-standing inclination.

American power, not to resolve disputes diplomatically and peacefully, but to use military power to impose our will. And I think that's the worst use of power is best proven by the actual use of it.

For example, no President wants war, and I certainly do not believe that Governor Reagan, if he were President, would want war. But a President in the Oval Office has to make a judgment almost a daily basis about how to exercise the enormous power of our country. For peace, through the use of force in a careless way, in a belligerent attitude which has exemplified his attitudes in the past.

MODERATOR: Barbara, would you repeat the question for Governor Reagan?

Q. Realizing that you may be equally reluctant to speak if of your opponent, may I ask why people should not vote for your opponent, why they should not vote for Governor Reagan, if he were President, would you repeat the question for Governor Reagan?

I believe that if it is in the American people's mind, could you, having examined both your opponent's record and the man himself, could you tell us his greatest weakness?

REAGAN: Well, Barbara, I believe there is a fundamental difference. And I think it has been evidenced in the answers that Mr. Carter's given tonight that he seeks the solution to our problems in the private affairs of the Federal Government program.

I happen to believe that the Federal Government has misused power and autonomy and authority that belongs back at the state and local level, it has imposed on the individual freedoms of the people, and that there are some of these things that could be solved by the people themselves if they were given a chance by the levels of government that were closer to them.

Misery Index Now at 20

Now, as to why I should be and he shouldn't be. When he was elected in 1976, President Carter thought a thing he called the misery index. He called the rate of unemployment and the rate of inflation and he came, at the time, to 12.5 under President Ford. And he said that no man with that size misery index had a right to seek re-election to the Presidency.

Today, by his own decision, the misery index is in excess of 20 percent and

I think this must suggest something. But when I have quoted a Democrat President, the President says I was a Democrat. I said many foolish things back in those days.

But the President that I quoted had made a promise—a Democrat promise—and I quoted him because it was never kept. And today you would find that that promise is at the very heart of what Republicanism represents in this country today. And that's why I believe there are going to be millions of Democrats that are going to vote with us this time around. Because they too want that promise kept. It was a promise for less government and less taxes and more freedom for the people.

MODERATOR: President Carter...

CARTER: I mention the radical departure of Governor Reagan from the principles or ideals or historical perspective of his own party. I don't think this can be better illustrated than in the case with guaranteeing women equal rights under the Constitution of our nation.

For 40 years the Republican Party platform has called for guaranteeing women equal rights with a Constitutional amendment. Six predecessors of mine who served in the Oval Office called for this guarantee of women's rights.

Governor Reagan and the new Republican Party has departed from this commitment—a very severe blow to the opportunity for women finally to correct discrimination under which they have suffered. When a man and a woman do the same amount of work, a man gets paid a dollar, a woman only gets paid 50 cents.

And the equal rights amendment only says that equality of rights shall not be denied for women by the Federal Government or by the state governments. That's all it says—a simple guarantee of equality of rights under which typifies the Democratic Party and which is a very important commitment of mine, as contrasted with Governor Reagan's radical departure from the long-standing policy of his own party.

MODERATOR: Governor Reagan.

REAGAN: Mr. President, once again, I happen to be against the amendment, not because the amendment will take this problem out of the hands of elected legislators and put it in the hands of unelected judges. I am for equal rights, and while you have been in office for four years and not one single law, not one statute, has been enacted by the majority of Democratic legislators, has added to the ratification or voted to ratify the equal rights amendment.

While I was Governor more than eight years ago, I found 14 separate instances where women were discriminated against in the body of California law and I had passed and signed into law 14 statutes that eliminated those discriminations, including the economic ones that you have just mentioned, equal pay and so forth.

I believe that if it is in the American people's mind, could you, having examined both your opponent's record and the man himself, could you tell us his greatest weakness?

REAGAN: Well, Barbara, I believe there is a fundamental difference. And I think it has been evidenced in the answers that Mr. Carter's given tonight that he seeks the solution to our problems in the private affairs of the Federal Government program.

I happen to believe that the Federal Government has misused power and autonomy and authority that belongs back at the state and local level, it has imposed on the individual freedoms of the people, and that there are some of these things that could be solved by the people themselves if they were given a chance by the levels of government that were closer to them.

Misery Index Now at 20

Now, as to why I should be and he shouldn't be. When he was elected in 1976, President Carter thought a thing he called the misery index. He called the rate of unemployment and the rate of inflation and he came, at the time, to 12.5 under President Ford. And he said that no man with that size misery index had a right to seek re-election to the Presidency.

Today, by his own decision, the misery index is in excess of 20 percent and

Continued on Following Page

Area Panel's Scorecard on the Debate: Reagan Won It by a Wide Margin

By BERNARD WEINRAUB

From Morris, an undecided voter from Fairfield, Conn., found President Carter "defensive and belligerent" in his debate Tuesday night with Ronald Reagan. "I lean away from Carter," Mrs. Morris, a lawyer, said moments after watching the debate.

Paul Wirthlin, a truck driver from Queens, said he would probably vote for Mr. Carter, although he was quite impressed with Mr. Reagan. "He talked to me as a person, not a politician," Mr. Wirthlin said. "He seemed to attack issues more than Carter did."

A varied group of area residents, who gathered in a midtown hotel room to watch the debate at the request of The New York Times, voiced a range of opinions about the candidates but concluded, more than reluctantly, that Mr. Reagan's performance impressed them more than Mr. Carter's.

"I had to hand it to him," said Lisa Hall, a Brooklyn resident who teaches at Rutgers. "He is very reassuring, very

low-keyed. Perfect for the medium of the television set. He comes across so graceful. Without substance, though."

Although Miss Hall will vote for Mr. Carter, she said she found him "very unpleasant." She said she was "impressed by his hyperbole. 'We accomplished this and we did that.' That's not a good thing to hear."

The people who sat and watched the debate represented different backgrounds and political views. There was a Wall Street stockbroker who leaned to Mr. Reagan before the debate and whose support was "intensified" afterward; there was a black social worker from New Haven and a 32-year-old black legal secretary from Manhattan who strongly supported Mr. Carter; there was a Cuban-born hairdresser who was a registered Democrat but was "more inclined after listening to the debate to vote for Reagan."

There was also a Darleen, Conn., real estate broker who said she was "impressed by his hyperbole. 'We accomplished this and we did that.' That's not a good thing to hear."

"He should go back to the farm" and a Stamford, Conn., woman who was switching to Mr. Reagan after always voting for

Democratic Presidential candidates and her husband.

Dorothy Gould, a black teacher from Newark, said before the debate that she was "grudgingly" planning to vote for Mr. Carter. Her opinion was unchanged afterward. "There's nothing to convince me that Reagan can do a better job," she said firmly.

"Lack of Leadership" But Robert Fox, the Stamford man, said he "has been disappointed with Carter as a President because he's convinced us that the Presidency is less than we used to believe it was."

"He showed that same lack of leadership tonight when, instead of saying, 'These are the challenges, these are the issues, these are the things that I think we have to do,' his main thesis was, 'This pay over here is going to do you some harm,'" Mr. Fox said.

The audience stirred only once in the debate. When Mr. Carter, in response to a question about nuclear weapons, said he discussed the issue with his daughter, Amy, the audience burst into laughter.

After the debate, several blacks in the group expressed annoyance at Mr. Reagan's comment that when he was young the country was unaware that it had a racial problem. Mr. Reagan's remark was promptly defused by Lisa Hall, the Rutgers instructor, who said she was also an advocate of racial problems while growing up in a small town in New Jersey.

Excerpts From Area Panel's Remarks on the Debate

The following are excerpts from the comments by area residents who viewed the debate at the request of The Times:

Q. Mrs. Morris, you said before that you were undecided — there were a couple of you who were undecided. Did the debate in any way alter that, are you still undecided, or more undecided?

MRS. MORRIS: I'll probably be undecided until Election Day. I'm undecided, but I lean away from Carter. My problem has been that I haven't found anything to lean to. Carter is running on an incumbency and, frankly, I haven't been impressed with the last four years. And he's still running on the incumbency. I don't think he's had the record to run on. Second of all, he's running against an image of Reagan that he insists on perpetuating.

Q. Mrs. Gould, you said before that you were very grudgingly for Carter. Does that still hold? Are you still for Carter or less for Carter? Or what's your feeling now?

Nothing to Convince Me **MRS. GOULD:** Well, it still holds because Carter may have a very satisfactory job as far as his four years are concerned, but there's nothing to convince me that Mr. Reagan can do a better job.

Q. Mr. Wirthlin, which way are you leaning now?

WIRTHLIN: I think I'm still leaning, but I was a bit more impressed by Governor Reagan's presentation and rebuttal to some charges by Carter. His presentation was very good. I thought he talked to me as a person, as a worker, as an individual.

Q. Mrs. Fox, you said before that you were for Reagan. What did you like and dislike about the campaign? You're still going to vote for Reagan?

A Great Failure **MRS. FOX:** Well, I'm actually in philosophy to a Democrat. I do, however, find in Carter a great failure to provide what I consider Democratic philosophy. I think his attack on jobs has really been inadequate. I found that I was becoming very annoyed with him.

Q. Now, among people who are kind of leaning toward Carter or leaning toward Reagan, did it bother you that Carter kept hitting the theme that Reagan was going to start a nuclear war?

SHERI JACKSON: I felt that maybe he was more or less trying to vote everyone just what Reagan is all about. His approach might have been wrong. Basically, I've always been a Democrat. Okay? I am against Reagan. I don't like his ideas.

Q. Mr. Schwartz, you said you are not for Carter and you may vote for Reagan. Given what happened in this hour and a half, what's your feeling now?

SCHWARTZ: I would say it probably is intensified. I thought President Carter attempted to attack Reagan on some of his policies, and the manner of his attack seemed to be on a picky type of level, going against some of the minor issues. One of the best lines I thought, was Reagan saying, "Here we go again." At least Reagan said — and whether this is true or not, the campaign has been filled with these little flip-flops — that he said this, I don't say that, etc. Reagan came out much stronger in this area.

Q. Mr. Villami, you said you were undecided tonight. What's your feeling now?

Somebody Has to Do Something **VILLAMI:** Well, I'm more inclined after listening to the debate to vote for Reagan than to vote for Carter for the simple reason that the Federal Government is too big and is growing more and more and more, especially under Carter. And I think somebody has to do something about it, otherwise how are we going to be able to pay for the Federal Government? All my taxes go to the Federal Government. What's the point of going to do? Me, I'm a registered Democrat, and it's very hard for me to vote Republican.

Q. Some of the people who said they were going to vote for one or the other. Mrs. Shute, you're still going to vote for Reagan. What impressed you here about him in the debate, and were there any surprises for you either in favor of Reagan or Carter, one way or another?

MRS. SHUTE: Yes, I think as a boxing match it was 10 to 1 in favor of Reagan. Carter didn't stick to the issues. Every time a question was put, he got back on his campaign instead of sticking to the issues. He should go back to the farm. And I think the debate tonight did it.

Q. Mrs. Hall, you said you were reluctantly for Carter. You're not really a hard-liner, but what is your feeling? Are you still reluctantly for Carter? A little more for Carter or what?

I'm More Against Reagan **MRS. HALL:** I don't know that I'm more for Carter. I'm more against Reagan. If New York weren't a tight state, I would vote for Barry Commoner. I watched Reagan tonight and I've

Group Who Viewed Debate

The following people viewed the debate at the request of The New York Times:

JOHN KNOBLAUCH, a political science instructor at Rutgers University.

ROBERT MORRIS, a lawyer from Fairfield, Conn., and his wife, Fran Morris, a real estate broker.

DOROTHY GOULD, a teacher from Newark, N.J.

JANE SHUTE, a real estate broker from Darien, Conn.

SHERI JACKSON, a legal secretary from Manhattan.

LORETTA FOX, a woman from Stamford, Conn., and her husband, Robert, a marketing consultant.

PAUL WIRTHLIN, a truck driver from Queens.

DEBORAH STRATER, a social worker from New Haven.

JOSHUA MOORE, a sales administrator from New Haven.

MRS. FOX: I just would like to say that of the entire debate, the one line that really bothered me most, as far as Mr. Carter was concerned, had to do with the statement he made very early, was that he thought that the most important issue at stake in the discussion tonight was nuclear power. And we're sitting here, some of us without power, some of us without some of the rights that we've been looking for — and I certainly agree that nuclear power and nuclear energy, are important issues — but I certainly do not feel that here in the United States that that is the foremost issue in our lives.

Q. Given Carter's repeated attacks on Reagan, do you think he's a better person than Reagan?

MRS. KNOBLAUCH: The one thing I do like about Reagan is I still do not believe that he is a conservative. I would not like to see the Barrier Islands destroyed to find out. And I think that's exactly what he would like to do. He's not for E.R.A.

Q. As far as Reagan's tax cuts are concerned, in my opinion when he talks about cutting Government spending and giving money back to the people: That's a lot of garbage.

Q. Did Carter disappoint you? You said you were leaning before to Carter.

WIRTHLIN: Yes, I was. He didn't present himself as well as I thought he would. He wasn't the aggressor that I thought he would be. He really didn't depress me or disappoint me that much, though. I thought it was a debate or less boring debate. Neither of them addressed issues, really. Reagan did talk about issues more but neither of them offered any solutions; neither of them really answered any questions.

Q. But you found yourself a little more disposed toward Reagan than before?

WIRTHLIN: Well, yes, personally, but I think I'll probably stick with Carter.

Q. You and other Carter supporters were surprised that in answer to Barry Walters' question, that President Carter either was unable or unwilling to say what the United States policy was in dealing with terrorists. Did that affect anybody? If so, people who were undecided, or Carter supporters, were you surprised or disappointed?

He Totally Disgusted **MISS GOLDBECK:** When he was first asked the question, about terrorism, he totally disgusted from that. And when he came back he enumerated various points, various stands which the United States had taken with respect to terrorism. So I almost thought he perhaps was intentionally not answering the

Group Who Viewed Debate **JOHN KNOBLAUCH,** president of the League of Women Voters in Middletown-Walkill.

GREGORY VILLAMI, a Havana-born hairdresser who works in Manhattan.

SUSAN GOLDBECK, a Rutgers instructor who teaches childhood education.

PAUL WIRTHLIN, a truck driver from Queens.

DEBORAH STRATER, a social worker from New Haven.

JOSHUA MOORE, a sales administrator from New Haven.

JOHN KNOBLAUCH, president of the League of Women Voters in Middletown-Walkill.

GREGORY VILLAMI, a Havana-born hairdresser who works in Manhattan.

SUSAN GOLDBECK, a Rutgers instructor who teaches childhood education.

PAUL WIRTHLIN, a truck driver from Queens.

DEBORAH STRATER, a social worker from New Haven.

JOSHUA MOORE, a sales administrator from New Haven.

MRS. FOX: I just would like to say that of the entire debate, the one line that really bothered me most, as far as Mr. Carter was concerned, had to do with the statement he made very early, was that he thought that the most important issue at stake in the discussion tonight was nuclear power. And we're sitting here, some of us without power, some of us without some of the rights that we've been looking for — and I certainly agree that nuclear power and nuclear energy, are important issues — but I certainly do not feel that here in the United States that that is the foremost issue in our lives.

Q. Given Carter's repeated attacks on Reagan, do you think he's a better person than Reagan?

MRS. KNOBLAUCH: The one thing I do like about Reagan is I still do not believe that he is a conservative. I would not like to see the Barrier Islands destroyed to find out. And I think that's exactly what he would like to do. He's not for E.R.A.

Q. As far as Reagan's tax cuts are concerned, in my opinion when he talks about cutting Government spending and giving money back to the people: That's a lot of garbage.

Q. Did Carter disappoint you? You said you were leaning before to Carter.

WIRTHLIN: Yes, I was. He didn't present himself as well as I thought he would. He wasn't the aggressor that I thought he would be. He really didn't depress me or disappoint me that much, though. I thought it was a debate or less boring debate. Neither of them addressed issues, really. Reagan did talk about issues more but neither of them offered any solutions; neither of them really answered any questions.

Q. But you found yourself a little more disposed toward Reagan than before?

WIRTHLIN: Well, yes, personally, but I think I'll probably stick with Carter.

Q. You and other Carter supporters were surprised that in answer to Barry Walters' question, that President Carter either was unable or unwilling to say what the United States policy was in dealing with terrorists. Did that affect anybody? If so, people who were undecided, or Carter supporters, were you surprised or disappointed?

He Totally Disgusted **MISS GOLDBECK:** When he was first asked the question, about terrorism, he totally disgusted from that. And when he came back he enumerated various points, various stands which the United States had taken with respect to terrorism. So I almost thought he perhaps was intentionally not answering the

Group Who Viewed Debate **JOHN KNOBLAUCH,** president of the League of Women Voters in Middletown-Walkill.

GREGORY VILLAMI, a Havana-born hairdresser who works in Manhattan.

SUSAN GOLDBECK, a Rutgers instructor who teaches childhood education.

PAUL WIRTHLIN, a truck driver from Queens.

DEBORAH STRATER, a social worker from New Haven.

JOSHUA MOORE, a sales administrator from New Haven.

MRS. FOX: I just would like to say that of the entire debate, the one line that really bothered me most, as far as Mr. Carter was concerned, had to do with the statement he made very early, was that he thought that the most important issue at stake in the discussion tonight was nuclear power. And we're sitting here, some of us without power, some of us without some of the rights that we've been looking for — and I certainly agree that nuclear power and nuclear energy, are important issues — but I certainly do not feel that here in the United States that that is the foremost issue in our lives.

Q. Given Carter's repeated attacks on Reagan, do you think he's a better person than Reagan?

MRS. KNOBLAUCH: The one thing I do like about Reagan is I still do not believe that he is a conservative. I would not like to see the Barrier Islands destroyed to find out. And I think that's exactly what he would like to do. He's not for E.R.A.

Q. As far as Reagan's tax cuts are concerned, in my opinion when he talks about cutting Government spending and giving money back to the people: That's a lot of garbage.

Q. Did Carter disappoint you? You said you were leaning before to Carter.

WIRTHLIN: I think Reagan won the debate. But he was not the aggressor that I thought he would be. He really didn't depress me or disappoint me that much, though. I thought it was a debate or less boring debate. Neither of them addressed issues, really. Reagan did talk about issues more but neither of them offered any solutions; neither of them really answered any questions.

Q. But you found yourself a little more disposed toward Reagan than before?

WIRTHLIN: Well, yes, personally, but I think I'll probably stick with Carter.

Q. You and other Carter supporters were surprised that in answer to Barry Walters' question, that President Carter either was unable or unwilling to say what the United States policy was in dealing with terrorists. Did that affect anybody? If so, people who were undecided, or Carter supporters, were you surprised or disappointed?

He Totally Disgusted **MISS GOLDBECK:** When he was first asked the question, about terrorism, he totally disgusted from that. And when he came back he enumerated various points, various stands which the United States had taken with respect to terrorism. So I almost thought he perhaps was intentionally not answering the

Group Who Viewed Debate **JOHN KNOBLAUCH,** president of the League of Women Voters in Middletown-Walkill.

GREGORY VILLAMI, a Havana-born hairdresser who works in Manhattan.

SUSAN GOLDBECK, a Rutgers instructor who teaches childhood education.

PAUL WIRTHLIN, a truck driver from Queens.

DEBORAH STRATER, a social worker from New Haven.

JOSHUA MOORE, a sales administrator from New Haven.

MRS. FOX: I just would like to say that of the entire debate, the one line that really bothered me most, as far as Mr. Carter was concerned, had to do with the statement he made very early, was that he thought that the most important issue at stake in the discussion tonight was nuclear power. And we're sitting here, some of us without power, some of us without some of the rights that we've been looking for — and I certainly agree that nuclear power and nuclear energy, are important issues — but I certainly do not feel that here in the United States that that is the foremost issue in our lives.

Q. Given Carter's repeated attacks on Reagan, do you think he's a better person than Reagan?

MRS. KNOBLAUCH: The one thing I do like about Reagan is I still do not believe that he is a conservative. I would not like to see the Barrier Islands destroyed to find out. And I think that's exactly what he would like to do. He's not for E.R.A.

Q. As far as Reagan's tax cuts are concerned, in my opinion when he talks about cutting Government spending and giving money back to the people: That's a lot of garbage.

Q. Did Carter disappoint you? You said you were leaning before to Carter.

WIRTHLIN: Yes, I was. He didn't present himself as well as I thought he would. He wasn't the aggressor that I thought he would be. He really didn't depress me or disappoint me that much, though. I thought it was a debate or less boring debate. Neither of them addressed issues, really. Reagan did talk about issues more but neither of them offered any solutions; neither of them really answered any questions.

Q. But you found yourself a little more disposed toward Reagan than before?

WIRTHLIN: Well, yes, personally, but I think I'll probably stick with Carter.

Q. You and other Carter supporters were surprised that in answer to Barry Walters' question, that President Carter either was unable or unwilling to say what the United States policy was in dealing with terrorists. Did that affect anybody? If so, people who were undecided, or Carter supporters, were you surprised or disappointed?

He Totally Disgusted **MISS GOLDBECK:** When he was first asked the question, about terrorism, he totally disgusted from that. And when he came back he enumerated various points, various stands which the United States had taken with respect to terrorism. So I almost thought he perhaps was intentionally not answering the

Group Who Viewed Debate **JOHN KNOBLAUCH,** president of the League of Women Voters in Middletown-Walkill.

GREGORY VILLAMI, a Havana-born hairdresser who works in Manhattan.

SUSAN GOLDBECK, a Rutgers instructor who teaches childhood education.

PAUL WIRTHLIN, a truck driver from Queens.

DEBORAH STRATER, a social worker from New Haven.

JOSHUA MOORE, a sales administrator from New Haven.

CLASSIFIED

TO PLACE A CLASSIFIED AD CALL (212) 354-3900

HOUSES

(100)

Brown-Hallahan 101

121-10 101st Ave. Apt. 101
Call 212-354-3900

Flurry Place

121-10 101st Ave. Apt. 101
Call 212-354-3900

Wells & Gay 243-4000

121-10 101st Ave. Apt. 101
Call 212-354-3900

4 STORY MANSON

121-10 101st Ave. Apt. 101
Call 212-354-3900

FINANCING PROVIDED

121-10 101st Ave. Apt. 101
Call 212-354-3900

30' OFF THIRD AVE

121-10 101st Ave. Apt. 101
Call 212-354-3900

30' OFF THIRD AVE

121-10 101st Ave. Apt. 101
Call 212-354-3900

30' OFF THIRD AVE

121-10 101st Ave. Apt. 101
Call 212-354-3900

30' OFF THIRD AVE

121-10 101st Ave. Apt. 101
Call 212-354-3900

30' OFF THIRD AVE

121-10 101st Ave. Apt. 101
Call 212-354-3900

30' OFF THIRD AVE

121-10 101st Ave. Apt. 101
Call 212-354-3900

30' OFF THIRD AVE

121-10 101st Ave. Apt. 101
Call 212-354-3900

30' OFF THIRD AVE

121-10 101st Ave. Apt. 101
Call 212-354-3900

30' OFF THIRD AVE

121-10 101st Ave. Apt. 101
Call 212-354-3900

30' OFF THIRD AVE

121-10 101st Ave. Apt. 101
Call 212-354-3900

30' OFF THIRD AVE

121-10 101st Ave. Apt. 101
Call 212-354-3900

30' OFF THIRD AVE

121-10 101st Ave. Apt. 101
Call 212-354-3900

30' OFF THIRD AVE

121-10 101st Ave. Apt. 101
Call 212-354-3900

30' OFF THIRD AVE

121-10 101st Ave. Apt. 101
Call 212-354-3900

30' OFF THIRD AVE

121-10 101st Ave. Apt. 101
Call 212-354-3900

30' OFF THIRD AVE

121-10 101st Ave. Apt. 101
Call 212-354-3900

30' OFF THIRD AVE

121-10 101st Ave. Apt. 101
Call 212-354-3900

30' OFF THIRD AVE

121-10 101st Ave. Apt. 101
Call 212-354-3900

30' OFF THIRD AVE

121-10 101st Ave. Apt. 101
Call 212-354-3900

30' OFF THIRD AVE